

IRMA TIMES  
Serves Every Home in the  
District. Full of Interest to  
Farmer and Oil Prospector

Vol. 17, No. 12.

Irma, Alberta, Friday, May 5, 1933.

\$2.00 per year in advance; 5c per copy

## Peas and Oats for Forage Win Support of Mr. F. V. Hutton

Three Varieties of Oats and Two of Peas Used—Fifty-Fifty Mixture of Both Proves Very Successful

F. V. Hutton who, at one time, was in charge of the Lacombe, Alta., experimental farm, but now at the Dominion Experimental Station, Rothiem, Saskatchewan, is an ardent supporter of oats and peas as forage, and his view on same follows:

Peas and oat mixtures for forage have been grown at the Dominion Experimental Station, Rothiem, for many years with good success. The primary principles to observe are choice of suitable varieties of oats and peas for the combination, proper proportions in the mixture, methods of sowing, and time of harvesting. Where moisture is more abundant, as

in Eastern Canada, the principles mentioned are of less importance, but where moisture is the controlling factor, they must be considered if success is to be attained.

Three varieties of peas and two of oats have been used in mixture, and suitable combinations are Chancellor or Arthur peas with Victory or Banner oats. Both these pea varieties will produce large quantities of vine which improves the value of the forage, and the peas and oats ripen at much the same time. For forage purposes both the peas and oats should be harvested while immature in order to procure palatable feed.

Where peas and oats are sown at the same time, a fifty-fifty mixture has proven most successful, but where the peas were sown a week before the oats, a higher percentage of peas were used successfully.

It has been found that where peas and oats were sown at the same time in mixture, the oats germinate more rapidly than the peas and are always somewhat higher. As the season advances, the oats shade the peas, and unless the oats are very thin, the pea plants will be spindly and produce few pods. If the peas are sown about a week before the oats, they will be emerging about the time the oats are sown, and the lead obtained at this time will be maintained throughout the season. By this method of sowing, the pea plants will develop much better and will produce more pods. For most conditions a rate of 1 to 1-2 bushels of oats and 1 bushel of Chancellor or 1-2 of Arthur peas would be quite suitable where the peas are sown a week in advance. Early Blue, a variety of peas recently developed, is proving very satisfactory for oats where it is desired to produce a threefold grain.

The most satisfactory time of harvesting peas and oat mixture for forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

When the peas are cut, the forage is when the pea pods are well formed. If allowed to be well formed, the peas become very hard when dry, and are not eaten readily by stock. Usually the crop can be cut when the pods are about half grown, and the pods become too heavy because later there will be a great tendency to lodge.

## Phillips Farmer Kills Wife, Wounds Daughter; Suicides

Thomas Harry Wields Knife With Deadly Effect  
Sunday Evening—Daughter in Hospital  
Has Fair Chance of Recovery

Grim tragedy stalked in the undulating hills and valleys eight miles east of Viking as the gathering dusk of a calm April Sunday was gradually creeping over the land. Crows had shut their petals for the night while the soft dews of evening whispered a calm good night. Birds had ceased their daylight serenades and rabbits snuggled down to wait for the first streaks of dawn announcing the coming of a new May day. Nature was at peace and rest. In nearby homes, schools and churches hymns of happiness and praise were being sung and prayers for blessings already received, prayers for the safety of loved ones on land and sea were being carried on the wings of love to the Spirit Who sees and knows all. But the frailties of man had yet not been reckoned with, and such was the setting of one of the saddest tragedies that has ever befallen this district, the drab details of which are herewith recorded.

Slashing with a pocket knife, Thomas Harry, 45, farmer at Phillips, seven miles east of Viking, fatally injured his wife, Minnie, 45, Sunday night by cutting her throat, inflicting a serious injury on his 18-year-old daughter, Lillian, by stabbing her in the chest, and ended his own life early Monday by cutting his throat and lying down in front of an oncoming train.

Lillian is in the Viking hospital with a fair chance of recovery and is reported to "be doing quite well." She has other minor knife cuts in addition to the serious injury.

Mrs. Harry died an hour after her husband's attack and before she reached the hospital.

The man's wife, with his throat cut, a leg fractured and injuries to the head, was found on the railway tracks four miles from his home at 8:00 a.m. Monday. Police believe that he cut his throat and laid down in front of the train which passed there at 9:00 a.m.

The Harrises have been residents

near Phillips for several years. A family quarrel is believed to have been the cause of the tragedy.

Mrs. Harry left her husband last fall and went to live with relatives in the Barhead district. She returned to her home several days ago and things seemed to be progressing satisfactorily.

Gave No Warning  
Harry, apparently, struck without warning. The wife and her daughter had been visiting at the home of a neighbor, Mrs. E. Crawford, who resides a mile from the Harry residence, during the evening and were walking home. They had reached a point on the road directly in front of their home when Harry, without hat or coat, ran from the house, knife in hand, and slashed the woman's throat. When the daughter screamed he plunged the knife into her chest, close to her heart.

Prompt appearance of the girl's brother, Thomas Harry, 20, who was in the house, probably saved her life. The youth, hearing her scream, ran out and saw the father struggling with her as she attempted to avoid a second plunge of the knife.

It was in this struggle that he received additional cuts which are not serious.

As Harry saw the boy running toward him he shoved the girl from him and ran into the bush. The boy did not pursue him, but instead knelt to assist his mother and sister.

Another boy, Murray, was directed by Thomas to run to the residence of a neighbor, Mr. Draper, half a mile away, to telephone for police help. The boy, however, was not found before she reached the hospital at Viking.

Upon receiving word of the trouble, Const. F. Miller, of the R.C.M.P., and Coroner Dr. Haworth, rushed to the scene to give assistance. Const. Miller at once organized an intensive district-wide search. Inspector Scott, of the R.C.M.P. detachment at Vegreville, and his wife and son, and other officers from Wainwright and other points re-

## Perennial and Annual Pastures A Necessity to Western Farms

Brome Is Superior to Other Grasses for Permanent Pasture  
Clover, Rye Grass and Timothy Make  
Good Two-year Grazing Land

In airing his views on perennial and annual pastures, G. E. DeLong, Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alberta, says:

Wild grass pastures have disappeared from most of the farms in the West. With a return to the keeping of more live stock, one of the essentials is the growing of more annual and perennial pastures. Experiments at the Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, indicate that no one crop is superior to all others for all pasture purposes, and that for best results pasture crops should be diversified and rotated in much the same way as other farm crops.

Brome is superior to other grasses for permanent pasture purposes. If sufficient moisture is available, it will continue to make very fresh grazing throughout the pasture season, while many of the other grasses go into a dormant stage during the middle of the summer. The chief criticism of brome is that the late fall growth may be frozen by severe fall frosts, and thus rendered less palatable and nutritious for live stock.

A mixture of ten pounds of sweet clover, seven pounds of rye grass, and two pounds of timothy makes good two year pasture on high land. A mixture of four pounds each of red clover, alsike clover, and timothy gives good results in low, wet locations such as a drained low bottom. Alfalfa makes a good pasture for poultry and hogs, but the hay is so valuable for winter that in all likelihood it will be some years before alfalfa will be used for pasture for other classes of live stock.

An annual pasture mixture of two bushels of oats and one bushel of winter rye has been used with good results for all classes of live stock and poultry. This mixture may be converted into a permanent pasture mixture by adding one of the grass and legume mixtures mentioned above.

Rape has been used extensively as a pasture for hogs. It is being gradually extended as a summer or low substitute crop, where it is utilized as fall pasture for feeder lambs and cattle. It may be seeded either in drills thirty-six inches apart at the rate of two to four pounds per acre or broadcasted at the rate of six to ten pounds per acre. Seeding in drills has several advantages. It makes intertillage possible; the crop is damaged less by tramping; the crop yields more per acre; and the crop can be used to better advantage for pasture should a wetter low come before it is all pastured off.

Miss Nellie Huntington (Miss Winnie Taylor) and her husband, Mr. Harry, who was killed Sunday night, were visiting at the home of a neighbor, Mrs. E. Crawford, who resides a mile from the Harry residence, during the evening and were walking home. They had reached a point on the road directly in front of their home when Harry, without hat or coat, ran from the house, knife in hand, and slashed the woman's throat. When the daughter screamed he plunged the knife into her chest, close to her heart.

Prompt appearance of the girl's brother, Thomas Harry, 20, who was in the house, probably saved her life. The youth, hearing her scream, ran out and saw the father struggling with her as she attempted to avoid a second plunge of the knife.

It was in this struggle that he received additional cuts which are not serious. As Harry saw the boy running toward him he shoved the girl from him and ran into the bush. The boy did not pursue him, but instead knelt to assist his mother and sister.

Another boy, Murray, was directed by Thomas to run to the residence of a neighbor, Mr. Draper, half a mile away, to telephone for police help. The boy, however, was not found before she reached the hospital at Viking.

Upon receiving word of the trouble, Const. F. Miller, of the R.C.M.P., and Coroner Dr. Haworth, rushed to the scene to give assistance. Const. Miller at once organized an intensive district-wide search. Inspector Scott, of the R.C.M.P. detachment at Vegreville, and his wife and son, and other officers from Wainwright and other points re-

Through mistaking each other for lunatics and sweethearts, funny situations follow in rapid fire shots. However, all is happily ended when Richard Hamilton discovers his old sweetheart, Nellie Huntington, is not crazy after all, and Aunt Cornelia finally captures her. George finds there is more than one Nellie and that his wife is still faithful and Uncle Obadiah finds his mistake in attempting to pick a wife for his nephew, George.

All the characters were well played and many are already looking forward to further plays by the Young Peoples' Society.

Coal Springs School's  
Spring Terms Report

Grade IX. Average  
Joan Jackman (7 sub.) 78.5  
Phyllis Erickson (7 sub.) 75.0  
Roy Fuder (6 sub.) 74.0  
Arthur Larson (6 sub.) 67.0

Grade VIII. Average  
Earl Fuder 84.0  
Helen Linquist 77.0  
Lawrence Fuder 68.0

Grade VII. Average  
Arlene Erickson 82.0  
Gaby James 77.0  
Clarence Lovig 62.0  
Holger Linquist 42.0

Grade V. Average  
Melvin Knudson 73.0  
Ida Lovig 68.0  
Ralph Erickson 66.0  
Kasten not graded because of illness.

Grade III. Average  
Stanley Lovig 74.0  
Grade II. Average  
Alma Lovig 87.0  
Mary Ruth Erickson 73.0  
Charles Linquist 68.0  
Charles Lisson 59.0

Grade I. Average  
Oren Spring 75.0  
Denise honors  
Vera L. Stuart, teacher.

"What caused that big row between that newlywed couple?" asked one neighbor of another here and there discussing matters that were none of their business. "Well, you see he is the kind of a man who thinks he knows more about cooking than any woman living here, and she is a back seat driver," was the reply.

spended, and the search continued during the night until word came that the man's body had been found on the railway tracks about two miles east of Phillips station, by two young sons of Mr. and Mrs. Cooper. Coroner Haworth went out and made an examination. Everything around the scene indicated that the man had cut his throat and then lay down on the track or jumped in front of the train.

A smoldering mattress and blanket found in the farm house gave further indication that the unhappy man planned to destroy the place which he had called home for many years.

As it was a clear case of murder and suicide, an inquest has been deemed unnecessary. The funeral of the two victims is being held today, Wednesday.

Left to mourn the loss of their parents are Murray, Thomas, Mary, Lillian, Gordon and Emma, besides relatives in Yorkton, Saskatchewan, and Barhead, Alberta.

"All a Mistake" Enjoys  
a Second Success

The Irma Young Peoples' Society presented their play, "All a Mistake," to a large audience in Caron's hall, on Friday night, April 28.

From curtain-up in the first act to the solving of the "mistakes" in the final act the crowd showed keen appreciation of the young peoples' efforts. In fact, one in the audience was heard to remark, "Why have travelling shows come to town when local talent can put on an entertainment of this standard." Be that as it may, the laughs were many and applause long and loud.

In the play itself, a most amusing mixup is caused by George Richmond (Mr. Allen Gamble) catering to the wishes of his penurious Uncle Obadiah (Mr. Sid Magrath) by passing off Miss Nellie Huntington (Miss Winnie Taylor) as his wife and posing his real wife as a Miss Nellie Blanchard (Miss Verle Coffin) and a friend of





## WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Salta Observatory reported that volcanoes in the central Chilean mountain region were moderately active, with indications of intense activity in the near future.

Prof. Albert Einstein, who renounced his German citizenship because of anti-Semitism in Germany, has accepted an invitation to become a member of the faculty of University of Madrid.

The French naval air force was ordered to help maintain order along the frontier of Djibouti territory in French Somaliland, Africa, where several rebellious Abyssinian tribes threatened trouble.

The honor of being the first woman professor in Scotland has fallen on Miss Cecilia J. MacTaggart, of Glasgow, who has just been appointed to the chair of Biology in the Anderson College of Medicine, Glasgow.

Calgary school board will take court action against parents who keep their children from attending school in protest against the city referring to the summer unemployment relief schedule.

Wyoming has lost a titled ranchman and England has gained an earl. Oliver Henry Wallop, 72, renounced his allegiance to the United States, placed his chape in mothballs and became the Earl of Portsmouth, the 99th ranking peer of England.

Alberta will have only two district courts if an amendment to the Districts Courts Act, submitted to the legislature, is approved. At present, there is a district court in each of the 16 judicial districts of the province.

Poultry raisers in Western Canada are finding a market for their products in Great Britain. In the last two months of 1932, 1,500,000 pounds of fresh Saskatchewan and Manitoba turkeys were shipped to British markets.

Arthur Bierwegen, of Stettin, Alberta, has been awarded the Elizabeth Imrie memorial scholarship for 1933 at the University of Alberta. This entitles the holder to journey to Geneva for a summer course at the Zammern School of International Affairs.

## A Cold Summer

### Prediction That the Sun Will Show Less Heat For the Next Two Years

A prediction the sun will be colder for the next two years, with the possibility the earth will be affected in a way as yet unknown, was issued by Dr. Charles G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Abbot already has had some success as a predictor of the sun's "weather." In 1930 he forecast two warm years on the sun, which in general has been fulfilled. Measurements have shown the sun has been giving out considerably more heat than normal since then.

Dr. Abbot's prediction is based on long study of periodical rises and falls in the sun's heat.

## Protection For Planes

### Ice Umbrella Will Shield Hub Of The Propeller

An ice umbrella for propeller hubs, a device said to overcome the last remaining ice peril for aeroplanes, was announced at Cornell University.

This umbrella shields the hub of the propeller. The danger is not from the ice on or directly in front of the hub, but the danger is from the ice spreading in both directions outward along the whirling blades.

Planes of the Royal Dutch Air Lines flew 1,919,505 miles last year.



W. N. U. 1900

## Depression Has Hit Court Interpreters

Lack Of Foreign Weddings In Montreal Affects Their Income?

Interpreters in the recorder's court at Montreal are blaming a lack of weddings in Montreal's foreign colony for their reduced earnings lately. There was a time when weddings and the celebrations following them were numerous and quite often those who celebrated too much found themselves explaining the reason for their actions in court. It was a poor day when that did not bring forth five or six cases for the interpreter to take part in, and, of course, the more cases the larger his income. Now many people are out of work and cannot afford to get married. Those who do, fail to celebrate, making appearances in court rare, complained one man who had earned only \$6 in one week.

## Argentine Delicacies

### One Called "Palmito" Entails Cutting Down Palm Tree

The visit of the Argentine Mission to London has already had its influence on restaurants. Many are specializing in dishes and delicacies peculiar to South America. One of these is "palmito," an hors-d'oeuvre very popular with the Prince of Wales. He first tasted it in Buenos Aires three years ago. Its preparation entails cutting down a palm tree. The heart is then cut into cubes, soaked in oil, and served with lemon, anchovies, and sliced olives.



By Ruth Rogers



654

## CHARMING DAY WEAR IN JUMPER MODEL—AFFECTS PRINCESS LINES

Loveless for daughter or for mother.

Jumper dresses are so smart! Of course you'll want this princess model, so youthfully charming. It's carried out in navy blue crinkly crepe silk. The guimpe is maize plaided organdie. It's cunning the way it buttons down the back with tiny yellow ball buttons.

Pin tucks make the waistline fitting of the jumper. And incidentally, the jumper is a one-piece affair. Made in a jiffy!

A printed crepe silk would be effective for the jumper with the guimpe of plain toning crepe.

Style No. 554 is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Price of pattern 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin is preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

## How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg, Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. .... Size .....

Name .....

Town .....

## Disease-Resistant Wheats

Small Quantities Of Seed Are Now Made Available

Highly disease-resistant wheats have now been produced—that are perfectly satisfactory from the standpoint of quality and agronomic behavior, the associate committee on field crop diseases announced at the conclusion of its fifth annual meeting in the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory in Winnipeg, Dr. C. H. Goulden, of the laboratory, presented the report.

It seems that out of 33 strains in the co-operative tests of 1932 at least six are suitable for distribution to farmers, but only small quantities of seed are available at present, and it will take two seasons to increase the quantity available to the required point," the statement read. "In the meantime, commercial milling tests will be made on the strains selected and further field tests, with a view to reducing their number to two or three adapted to the varying conditions to be found in the wheat-growing area.

"Every effort will be made from now on to increase the seed of these wheats as rapidly as possible."

## Recipes For This Week

(By Betty Barclay)

### CHOCOLATE PRUNE CAKE

- 2 cups cooked prunes.
- 1½ cups granulated sugar.
- ½ cup shortening.
- 2 1-ounce squares bitter chocolate.
- 3 eggs.
- 2½ cups flour (pastry or cake).
- 4 teaspoons baking powder.
- ½ teaspoon soda.
- 1 cup milk.
- 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Remove pits from prunes and cut prunes into small pieces. Cream sugar with shortening. Melt chocolate over hot water and add to creamed mixture; mix, add well beaten eggs and mix again. Sift flour with baking powder, soda and salt and add alternately with the milk, a small amount at a time. Add prunes and vanilla and beat thoroughly. Pour into three greased cake tins and bake 25 to 30 minutes in a moderate oven (375 degrees Fahrenheit). Put layers together and spread top and sides with chocolate butter frosting.

## ECONOMY MEAT PIE

Cut left-over meat and vegetables into uniform medium-sized pieces. Mix with an equal amount of medium cream sauce (1 cup milk, 2 tablespoons flour, 2 tablespoons butter). Season well with onion, salt, pepper, etc. (Use left-over gravy with cream sauce if possible). Cover with a thick pie crust, biscuit dough, or layer of left-over mashed potato mixed with milk (one slightly beaten egg can be added to potato if desired). Bake in a moderate oven until the crust is cooked, or until browned and heated through if potato is used.

England's oldest free church building, the Horningsham Congregational Church, which still boasts a thatch roof, recently celebrated its 360th anniversary.

## ON THE SEE-SAW OF DESTINY



The "ups and downs" of life were never better illustrated than by this picture. Chancellor Adolf Hitler, once a humble house-painter and now Dictator of Germany, is shown chatting with former Crown Prince Wilhelm who was in line to rule the country before his father's abdication, and who is now an ordinary citizen. They are pictured at Potsdam just before the opening of the special session of the Reichstag at which Hitler demanded and was granted dictatorial power.

## Powerful Flashlight FREE for POKER HANDS!



ONLY Four complete sets of poker hands will secure you this handy flashlight (complete with batteries). Useful in the car or in the house and but one of the many valuable gifts given in exchange for Turret Poker Hands.

Sun ripened mellowness... extra satisfying aroma... extra satisfying flavour. That's the Quality you want in cigarette tobacco and that's the Quality you get in every package of Turret Fine Cut. And there's genuine economy too. You can roll at least 50 cigarettes from a 20¢ package.

It pays to "Roll Your Own" with **TURRET FINE CUT** CIGARETTE TOBACCO. SAVE THE POKER HANDS!



## Barter Party Is Latest

Social Event Held Recently In Buffalo Proved A Success

Bartering has reached the stage of social function in Buffalo, not merely because adapting amusement to hard times is a fashion of the day, but also because there is fun in novel experiences.

The Currents Event Club, made up of women who hardly are in the economic stage which makes bartering necessary, has set the example with a barter party, and the members had such a good time that they voted to make it an annual event. The objects offered for barter were bracelets, necklaces, book ends, preserves, cakes use of automobiles, offers to sew and mend, orders for gasoline, bridge lessons and a multitude of other things representing the activities of the modern woman.

## To Take Precautions

Parts Of Saskatchewan Threatened With Hogger Plague

Early precautions against the outbreak of a grasshopper plague in parts of Saskatchewan are urged upon farmers by officials of the department of agriculture.

Severe outbreaks of the plague are expected in southeastern Saskatchewan or in the Estevan area, comprising a semi-circular tract of land including the towns of Torquay, Huxton, Wilcox, Nottingham and Carleton Place. The badly affected area also takes in a longitudinal strip up the centre of the province, starting in the south at Assiniboia and stretching far north in a narrow area to the southern boundary of Saskatchewan. Lesser areas are located at Neudpath, Piapot and Sceptre.

Czecho-Slovakia has placed taxes on radio tubes and electric light bulbs.

Eli Beinhorn, the German airwoman will fly from Berlin to Arabia.

## Trees Of Old London

More Than 700 Are Growing In The "Square Mile"

To the casual visitor, or even to the daily worker, the City of London does not commend itself as being too well supplied with trees. And yet more than 700 forest trees may be found today flourishing in the "square mile," remarks the Overseas Mail. The City owes its trees very largely to the churchyards, which number 66. In 54 of them are growing trees varying in number from one to two to the forty odd of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and St. Paul's. In all these churchyards, the plane tree predominates; in fact, 450 of the trees in the City are planes, and almost entirely "London planes" at that. The London plane is considered to owe much of its vigor when growing in smoky places to the fact that its outer bark is shed annually. Given a certain amount of space and light it seems to thrive, no matter what the soil is like. An excellent example of this is the tall tree that rings Flaxbury Circus. In the 17th century this tree was merely a rubbish heap. In the 17th century it was raised three feet with broken bricks and laid out as a garden. In 1730 it was again raised with broken bricks and rubbish another three or four feet. On this is now growing a ring of plane trees. The tallest plane in the City stands in St. Paul's Churchyard, and is 107 feet high. The two finest specimens are, however, the Wood Street plane of St. Peter-at-Chepe, where Wordsworth's "Poor Susan" heard the thrush singing and fell to seeing a vision of green fields in Cheapside, and the great plane standing on that part of Basinghall Street that was once the churchyard of St. Michael Bassis-Law. The little twisting lanes of old London run winding between huge blocks of offices instead of hedges, and have nothing of the country about them save their names—Ivy Lane, Love Lane, Rosemary Lane. But as they run now, so they ran before the Great Fire, when perhaps there were apple trees in Sweet Apple Court and lilacs blooming in Lillypot Lane.

## Celebrating Its Jubilee

Alexandra Club Was Started In London By Women

The Alexandra Club, oldest of women's clubs in London, is about to celebrate its jubilee. It was launched in a day when women of good social position could not stay at hotels unless they were formally chaperoned. As to eating a meal in the public dining-room of an hotel or restaurant in 1883, it was simply not done by "gentlewomen." The Alexandra Club was started by a bold band of pioneers, who were lured by those restrictions. So carefully was it conducted that no man was allowed to enter the premises. To this day men are only tolerated at tea-time.

## Made Success Of Hobby

A striking record was made by Constable Carl F. Walden, of Stockholm. He recovered 21,000 lost or stolen bicycles in his thirty-two years of service. He has just retired on a pension. Finding missing wheels was a hobby with Walden.

Japan is now producing more feature-length motion pictures than Hollywood.

Dill, a herb used in making certain pickles, grows wild in some parts of British Columbia.

## Chose the Better Way

Hospital In India Fitting Memorial For Late Sir William Wanless

Sir William Wanless, considered to have been the most famous surgeon in India, is dead in Calcutta. Native Canadian, he went to India years ago under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church in United States. There will be no need to erect a memorial to him; the Presbyterian Hospital at Miraj, India, tells the story better than anything else can do.

He had not been in India long before the people turned toward him. He was as much a missionary as a surgeon. Those who were wealthy came, and it is said that Sir William could have made himself rich in his profession.

It is recorded that he retained only his salary as a missionary, turning over his fees to build a 250-bed hospital, also a medical school and five out-patient stations. More than that he maintained the staff of 125 working in the hospital, paying their salaries, and due to his efforts there were brought into existence, a leper sanatorium and a tubercular hospital in the vicinity.

Had this man of God been concerned about building his private fortune he could have done so. He could have heeded out the needy folk who paid him nothing; he could have allowed the lepers to continue standing to one side, victims of a living death. He could have so chartered his course that he might have retired immensely wealthy, and with his retirement his work would have ceased.

Sir William chose the better way. Today the doors of the ample hospital are open; the work of caring for sick folk goes on. In the days of his strength he used his powers to create something which would live long after his skill and direction had been removed.

It makes good reading; there is much that is entirely wholesome about the outlook and conservation of such a man. This country would be rich indeed if it could keep on producing men of similar vision.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

## Sharing Large Houses

Fashion Introduced In London By Duke Of Connaught

In these hard-up times people in London are trying to solve the problem of being saddled with houses too large for them by dividing them into family flats. Instead of young married couples taking small houses in Chelsea or elsewhere, they install themselves in part of the parental home with separate housekeeping of their own. The idea was started by the Duke of Connaught, who gave Lady Patricia Ramsay, an "apartment" in Clarence House when she married.

## Has Bullet-Proof Car

Viscount Makoto Saito, Japan's elderly Premier, has bought a large armored American automobile. It is bullet proof, against small weapons. The machine, costing \$3,000, is a closed limousine with bullet-proof glass. Threats against the Premier's life have been increasingly frequent. His two predecessors were assassinated by nationalist fanatics.

"What an appropriate-looking hot-dog stand!" "Yes; it's made of dogwood and covered with bark."

The first post office in Calgary, Alberta, was opened in 1832.



BARBED SHAFTS OF WIT LOST G. B. S. ADMIREES



The rapier-like wit for which he is famous was the cause of losing George Bernard Shaw, celebrated author and dramatist, two of his most ardent admirers during his recent visit to Hollywood. En route to San Pedro, Shaw stopped off at the movie capital to see at first hand how the great industry is operated. As a member of the sets he was introduced to a number of famous film stars, and it was at these introductions that G.B.S. gave his well-known wit the work-out that lost him two notable fans. First, the visitor bluntly inquired of Alice Hardy "why a girl with a nice face like yours wears a hat like that." That placed Miss Brady among the anti-Shawians, for while a woman will forgive many things, criticism of her clothes—her hat in particular—is not one of them. Shaw loosed his next barb when lovely Ann Harding was introduced. Miss Harding remarked that she was soon to play in one of Shaw's plays—"Captain Brassbound's Conversion." Whereupon Shaw inquired where she had played the part previously. Miss Harding said "a little town near Philadelphia," and was astonished when the dramatist announced: "I'm sure it must be a piratical performance"—and as a piratical performance is the production of a play without payment to, or permission of the author, Miss Harding retired to her room in tears.

#### World's Seaplane Record

Italian Aviator Makes An Average Of Over 428 Miles Per Hour

"Red Bullet," powerful little speed plane painted entirely red, broke the world's seaplane speed record recently with Francesco Agello at the controls. For five laps over Lake Garda, Italy, Agello made an average of 426.5 miles an hour.

Previous record, set by Lieutenant George H. Stainforth, of England, in 1931, was 408.8.

Agello reached a maximum speed of 432.83 on his fourth lap, and his minimum was 421.66 in the third lap. Air officers said a new engine would be installed in an attempt to reach a speed of 700 kilometres or 435 miles.

Agello was a member of the Italian Schneider cup team in 1929. His successful attempt climaxed a series of such efforts at the high speed airport here in which several craft were lost.

#### Will Review Income

A review of total incomes received by pensioners in the government service will be made, and if any are considered excessive, the salary, but not the pension will be reduced. This, it is intimated, was the position of the government as outlined by Mayor W. J. Stewart, of Toronto.

Just when farm boys are adept in adjusting carburetors, the old horse stages a comeback and they've got to learn to knot a halter.

#### Good Business For Germany

Supplies Horse Meat To Paris Where It Is Delicious

Germany has one method of paying her war debt to France—that is in horseflesh. Horse meat is a Parisian delicacy no less than frogs' legs, and last year according to official municipal statistics, 3,913 horses went under the butcher's axe. Turned into chops and steaks, they are sold in "boucheries chevalines," horse butcher shops with a horse head as a shop sign. Many of the horses that are roasted for Parisian gourmets are animals that have outlived their usefulness in the shafts of cabs on the other side of the Rhine. French doctors say that prejudice against horse meat is unjustified. It has splendid medicinal qualities and is especially valuable for anemic persons.

#### Exhibit From Alberta

Involving an expenditure of \$5,000, an Alberta grain exhibit is planned for Regina World Grain Show. Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, said if the report Manitoba intended expending \$5,000 on a grain exhibit were correct, this province would take similar action.

"Waiter, would you be kind enough to ask the Manager to send a smaller waiter? My husband wants to complain of the food."

Demand for automobiles in Argentina in January was greater than the supply.



"No, I don't 'old with 'em, Ma'am. More than one friend of mine 'as 'ad the bread 'n' butter took 'out of their mouths by them things.'—The Humorist, London.

## A New Process For Sprouting Grain To Turn It Quickly Into Fresh Fodder For Cattle

### Watching For Contraband Shipments Of Munitions

Close Check Ordered On Ships From B.C. To Orient

Customs officials at British Columbia seaports have been ordered to make a close check for contraband shipments to the Orient during the next few weeks. Hostilities in Jehol and the prospect of prolonged fighting have increased the demand for war materials, and it is suspected that munitions have been sent across the Pacific in the guise of ordinary merchandise.

There is a good deal of ammunition going on, according to investigators. Five hundred rounds of ammunition were recently discovered on the liner "Empress of Japan." This was shipped in boxes labelled with a bogus description and would have passed through undetected had it not been for the customs officials' special vigilance.

Of course, there is no embargo on war materials leaving the country, provided they have been purchased in a legitimate way and all other legal procedure has been observed.

For instance, the Japanese government recently completed purchase of a large quantity of steel track which has been lying idle at Port Mann ever since construction of the Canadian Northern Railway was suspended many years ago. This material will probably be used in the manufacture of munitions, but is considered a strictly business-like deal.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company at Trail is making regular shipments of zinc to the Orient and there is but little doubt that most of it is used in the making of shells.

### A Chinese Landlord

Cancelled Payment Of Back Rent Owed By Unemployed Man

Somewhere in the city of Halifax there is a Chinese landlord with more "heart" than some of the English members of the rent-collecting fraternity.

In the northwest end of the city there is a family, the head of which has been out of work for a considerable period of time. This family, they are now long on accounts and short of cash.

They live in a flat rented to them by the Oriental laundryman, who, along with other creditors, has been waiting for his money for several months. He called several times for the money and noted that each time the condition of the family seemed to be getting worse.

He called again recently and handed the tenant an envelope. The father of the family took it with a sinking heart, expecting, on opening it, to find a notice of eviction, which would throw him and his loved ones out on the street.

After the departure of his Chinese landlord he plucked up courage enough to open the missive to discover to his joy that it contained, not an eviction notice, but a receipted bill for the total of his back rent, amounting to more than \$150, wiping off the debt in its entirety.

Needless to say, any feelings of animosity that this particular family might have entertained toward the yellow race was eradicated by this act of unsolicited kindness.

### Checked Up On Doctor

Boy In Montreal Hospital Proved Fallacy Of Old Speech

Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal, claims to have found the original of "the child who notices things."

His name is George Ross, aged ten. George arrived at the hospital to undergo a slight operation. Before the anaesthetic was administered, the doctor in charge made his usual little speech to the patient, assuring him that there would be no pain and that the whole affair would be matter of a minute.

George's first remark on coming out of the ether was directed in a reproachful tone to the doctor:

"It was seven and a half minutes," he declared. A clock near the bed which George had studied last thing in and first thing out enabled him to check the doctor's veracity.

People of Vienna, Austria, are eating less food per person than a year ago.

Benzol, an anti-knock for gasoline, is present in the waste-gas of Turner Valley.

A new process for sprouting grain within a few days so as to turn it into fresh fodder for cattle has been brought to the attention of German farm experts by Dr. Spangenberg, who believes that it will revolutionize cattle breeding, by permitting industrial manufacturing of fodder.

The new process proposed by Dr. Spangenberg and recently tested by the German Agricultural Society is briefly as follows: The grain that is to be sprouted is spread upon large perforated iron sheets or riddles in a layer of about one inch. The riddles in turn are placed into open wooden cases of the same size, so that they are resting in the middle of the cases. By pouring a liquid over the grain at regular intervals a rich growth of light green sprouts is produced which may be harvested after ten to fifteen days, when they have grown to a height of about ten inches.

Dr. Spangenberg did not reveal the nature of the liquid used in his experiments and to which he attributes an especially quick growth of the sprouts and their—according to him—abnormally high nutritive value. Authorities on seed sprouting of the German Agricultural Society believe that this liquid is composed of phosphoric acid, potassium nitrate, potash and lime.

Similar mixtures have already been used for some time in experiments of this kind by the society. When testing the liquid applied by Dr. Spangenberg, the experts of the society applied at the same time their own mixture as well as pure water to other riddles, filled with grain. It was found that, as to the rapidity of growth, there was not much difference in the three cases.

The great advantage of this process is that it enables the farmer to introduce some variety into the menu of the cattle, especially in Winter, when no fresh fodder is available. It, moreover, seems to have a beneficial effect on the milk production. Dr. Spangenberg maintains that tests in Luebeck have shown recently an increase of the milk production by 18 to 22 per cent after feeding sprouts instead of grain only. Experts of the agricultural society, however, expressed some doubt as to the feasibility of fattening cattle, hogs and other animals by feeding them these sprouts.

This, they declared, could be achieved only at much greater cost, which, in view of the relatively small value of fresh meat, would not pay. The reason why it would be more expensive to fatten cattle by feeding them sprouts than by feeding them ordinary grain is simple. Quite aside from the cost of the liquid used to sprout grain, the process of sprouting leads to a loss of nutritive value, caused by the lack of sunlight and the resulting inability of the sprouts to accumulate carbohyrate hydrogen. Instead, the sprouts, biologically speaking, do nothing but accumulate water, which builds up a larger body compared to the small grain out of which it is developed. The carbohyrate hydrogen contained in various forms in the grain are broken up by the sprouting process, and while the hydrogen is retained the carbon parts are emitted by the leaves in the form of carbonic acid.

The sprouts are therefore of real value chiefly to chicken farms and dairies where a permanent supply of fresh, green fodder is desirable and where the high value of the product warrants the additional expense. It is pointed out by farm experts. The sprouts, if harvested at the right time, represent an excellent fodder. According to Dr. Spangenberg, the cost of 220 pounds of sprouts produced from about fifty-five pounds of grain is little more than 20 cents.

### Last Lord Marcher Dead

Was Only Holder Of That Title In United Kingdom

Sir Martine Lloyd, head of the oldest Welsh family of direct descent from the royal houses of both England and Wales, died April 4, aged 81. He was the only Lord Marcher in the United Kingdom, Henry VIII, having destroyed the titles of every other Lord Marcher. He exercised his rights right up until the present time, having appointed annually, under his hand and seal, the Mayor of Newport, Pems., in the Barony of James. Owning more than 100,000 acres in four different counties, Sir Martine was perhaps the most popular landowner in Wales.

### Bees have a special liking for blue-colored flowers.

Bees have a special liking for blue-colored flowers.

## Research Director Presents Many Striking Statistics To Indicate Upward Swing Of Wheat Prices

If history is to repeat itself, the all-time "low" in the price of wheat and probably of the general commodity price level has been reached.

This was the contention of Major H. G. L. Strange, director of the research department of the Searle Grain Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, who recently addressed a meeting of the general membership of the Regina Board of Trade.

Major Strange presented many striking statistics to indicate wheat should climb to 67 cents at country elevators as the surplus disappears.

Major Strange based his contention of the all-time price level having been reached "on the fact that what is occurring today occurred following wars of other years," and also of the report that the index number of wholesale prices rose from 63.6 in February to 64.4 in March, according to a statement issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Displaying a chart showing 500 years of wheat prices, collected by George Broomhall, eminent wheat statistician of Liverpool, England, the speaker said it could be noticed the price of wheat was ever fluctuating as it marched through time, but at three periods from 1400 to the present, the price fluctuated very violently, both up and down, in periods corresponding to the three great world-wide wars—the 30 years' war in Germany, the Napoleonic wars and the recent World War—each of them over 100 years apart.

"The length of time these fluctuations have taken to rise and fall have been substantially the same during each of the three wars. From the high price of wheat in the 30 years' war in Germany to the bottom of the decline was 11 years, in the Napoleonic wars it was 10 and one-half years, and in the autumn of 1931, the eleventh year after the high price of wheat in the Great War, the decline was arrested in British sterling at Liverpool," the speaker said.

The price of wheat will rise at the country elevator two or three cents a bushel and dollar come closer together, Major Strange continued, adding that 10 cents more to the general commodity price level rise back up to the pre-war level. It would also rise to the extent of the additional 26 cents a bushel, altogether to a price at the country elevator of 67 cents, should the surplus entirely disappear, the speaker claimed.

"I do not hesitate to say," Major Strange commented, "that all the economic forces that implement themselves upon wheat are tending to push back the price to the 1913-14 level, but perhaps not higher."

Some of the "fallacies" people within the trade have felt obliged to oppose, the speaker said, were such as the wheat board, an excise tax on wheat for making bread in Canada, reduction of wheat acreage in Canada and other proposals to replicate the present methods of handling and marketing grain in the Dominion.

"The futures system of marketing has been, and is being, violently attacked by those who favor a wheat board," the speaker continued, adding, "they carefully refrain, however, from explaining what a wheat board could do that the present system is not already doing. They speak vaguely of differentiating between returning the world's price of wheat and returning the world's value of wheat. A distinction absolutely impossible to define, because they are one and the same thing as far as money is concerned."

Some stated the futures system of marketing had no interest in discovering new markets and that perhaps a wheat board or some other organization could do this, Major Strange continued.

"The fact is today that there are literally hundreds at work exploring ever possible wheat market in the world to dispose of Canadian grain," the speaker said, "all experienced men, who are continually extolling the virtues of Canadian grain and endeavoring to promote its use."

"Much has been said about untapped markets for wheat in China. This again is a fallacy," the speaker maintained. "The true facts are that China produces on the average twice as much wheat per year as does Canada, and in addition, four times the volume of rice that we do wheat in Canada, and that 430,000,000 people in China consume more cereals in the form of rice and wheat per head than do the people of Can-

ada, so it is apparent there is not much evidence of starving millions and of unlimited markets. As a matter of fact, people in China are as well fed as we are. Starvation only occurs in certain districts with no communication, that suffer from drought and occasional great floods.

"It is often forgotten that wheat and other commodities can only be purchased by the people of a country in proportion that others are willing to purchase in turn their products or the goods they manufacture," Major Strange added. "The Chinese market for our wheat and other goods will expand as we or the other people in the world are willing to purchase Chinese products and goods. Money as such, hardly enters into the question at all."

Reduction of wheat acreage by exporting countries by common agreement, would make European buyers suspicious, Major Strange contended, and they would tend to increase their own acreage and retain the tariffs and wheat quotas now existing.



By Ruth Rogers



GRACEFUL FOR THE MATRON. Decidedly chic and slimming. Delightfully becoming to the larger figure is a dress of the type presented for today's pattern.

The smart rever neckline is a particularly helpful feature to cut the body breadth. The skirt panelled at the back with a bias yoke effect and vertical seaming down the center-front, are most slimming.

And how distinctive and smart you'll feel in this attractive navy blue crinkly crepe silk dress. For its trims, plain white crepe combined with a navy and white crepe print.

Style No. 533 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards 39-inch, with 1/2 yard 39-inch contrasting.

Its small cost will amaze you. Price of pattern 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin is preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

#### How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. .... Size .....

Name .....

Town .....

#### Improving Nature

The chemical process used by nature to make coal from peat has been speeded up. What nature takes millions of years to do may be done by scientists in three months. A scientist in Cincinnati, O., has isolated the coal germ and with this bacteria can inoculate a peat bed so that it will turn into coal in a short time.



## ANNOUNCEMENT

We have been appointed dealers for

## TERRAPLANE

HUDSON - ESSEX  
MOTOR CARSFOR VIKING AND DISTRICT  
TERRAPLANE "SIXES" and "EIGHTS"  
HUDSON "EIGHTS"Undoubtedly the best value in motor cars today.  
SPEED...POWER...everything that a  
good car should have...and the low  
price will surprise you.

## VIKING MACHINE &amp; REPAIR SHOP

Sheets Bros., Props. Sales and Service.  
VIKING — ALBERTA

## Revised List of Names

Irma Times Mailing List

The council of Battle River Municipal District have revised the mailing list of those entitled to receive the Irma Times through the municipality. A number of names have been struck off the list on account of the person not actually residing on the land in the above M.D. on which they pay taxes.

The editor will be pleased to receive subscriptions from anyone wishing to take the paper.

EARLY OHIO POTATOES FOR sale—60 cents per bushel and small seed potatoes 40 cents per bushel. Jas. J. Burrell, Irma, Alberta. 5p.

## Irma Pool Room

And

## Barber Shop

SOFT DRINKS, TOBACCO

CIGARS, Etc.

Agent for

SNOWFLAKE LAUNDRY

Laundry sent on Tuesday train

is returned Saturday.

## J. A. Hedley

IRMA, ALBERTA

## Professional Cards

C. GREENBERG, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon

Phone 40

Irma, Alberta

CLIFTON G. PURVIS

Barriester, Solicitor &amp; Notary Public

Viking Phones: Office 7, Res. 30.

Irma Phone: No. 37.

Visits W. Masson's Office, Irma, Every Friday.

F. C. DICKINS, B. A. L. L. B.

Barriester, etc.

Notary Public, Insurance.

Gayder Block — Wainwright, Alta.

J. W. STUART

Licensed Auctioneer

For Sale Dates in Irma District

see W. Masson, Irma

Wainwright, Alberta

EARL L. CORK &amp; CO

Jewelers and Opticians

Issuers of Marriage Licenses

C.N.R. Official Watch Inspectors

Wainwright, Alberta

WILLIAM MASSON

Notary Public

Loans, Real Estate, Insurance.

Irma, Alberta

IRMA LODGE No. 56

Hold their Regular Meeting Every

First and Third Tuesday of Each

Month in the I. O. O. F. Hall

Visiting Brothers Always Welcome.

O. A. Lovig, Secretary, Irma.

IRMA L. O. L. No. 2066

Meets the last Thursday in Each

Month at 8 p.m.

Worshipful Master J. Jackson

Recording Secretary, Carl Finch

Visiting Orangemen always Welcome

## Main Street

Dr. Richardson, of Viking, has taken over the dental practice at Irma of Dr. Murray and will from now on visit Irma every Friday where he will continue to work in the rear of the Drug store. 60c-28

Miss Egeenahau has returned from Wainwright hospital. Miss Esther King, of Fabyan, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. King, in Irma.

Messrs. Sawyer and Beattie have returned to Vancouver after a short visit in the Irma district.

Mr. and Mrs. Penfield spent Sunday and Monday (Arbor Day) in Edmonton.

On account of Mr. S. C. Miles being in poor health, he and Mrs. Miles left last week by auto for the Pacific Coast where Mr. Miles will take special treatment. During his absence, his son-in-law, Mr. Geo. Dawson, will be in charge of the farm.

The boys all did splendid work under the leadership of Mr. O. P. Larson, a son of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Larson.

The Wednesday half holidays started on May 3rd and will continue throughout the months of May, June, July and the first half of August. The hour for closing the stores is 12 o'clock noon, so please govern yourselves accordingly.

Mr. Dawson's brother, who moved to the Irma district this spring from Huchenden, is farming Mr. Miles' land in the Sunny Brae School district.

Say, wasn't it quiet in Irma on Tuesday? All the school children were away to the musical festival in Wainwright from early morning until night.

The performance put on by the Valley Athletic club in Kiefer's hall, on Saturday, April 29, was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone present. There was not a large crowd present partly due, no doubt, to the fact that there had been quite a number of attractions here during the month which had taken about all the spare cash.

The Irma Young Peoples' Society are preparing a musical program for Sunday evening, May 7. They wish a large audience and will come to help make it a success? The Young People are doing very well. They staged their play in Irma and in Caron's hall where they met with very good success in both places.

"You say you were driving less than twenty-five miles an hour. How do you know you were? asked a judge of a defendant in court at Edmonton. "Because I didn't hear a word from the back seat," replied the defendant.

"Darling, did you put your tongue out when the doctor called, as I told you to do?" asked a mother here of her child. "Yes," was the reply, "and I made faces at him, too."

"By the way, my dear, what are we to have for dessert?" asked a newlywed here of his wife at a recent meal. "Sponge cake," she replied. "Why sponge cake?" he asked. "Well you see I sponged the eggs from one of the neighbors, the flour from another, and the milk from another," she replied.

Heard at the poker party: "I intended to attend the last meeting but circumstances over which I have no control prevented it." "Yes, quite so. By the way, how is your wife?"

"Darling," said a young wife in a neighboring town as her husband arrived home from work, "There's a new grocery store in town." "Well, well!" he exclaimed, "we are certainly prospering. We haven't exhausted our credit with the others yet."

"Does your son take up with athletes at the university," asked a friend of a local citizen. "Oh, yes; he's running through my money," was the reply.

"I don't approve of your running around with that telephone girl," said a citizen at Vegreville to his son. "Why, father, she's connected with the best families in town," the son replied.

"I am sorry, sir, but I'll have to decline dancing with you this time on account of my toes," said a Bruce girl at the dance to a fellow from Holden. "Why, your toes are all right, aren't they?" he asked. "That's just it," she replied, "and I want to keep them that way."

A lady was looking over some men's collars in a store here the other day and picked out one. "Only one, madam," asked the clerk. "Yes, certainly, only one," she replied, "do you think I'm a bigamist?"

"What do you expect to be when you become of age, my little man?" asked an old lady of a youngster she met on the street. "Twenty-one," was the reply.

"What usually follows a snowstorm?" asked a teacher at the schoolhouse. "A snow plow," replied one of the students.

"Coal from Alberta mines for 1932 totalled 4,870,030 tons, an increase of 300,000 tons over 1931.

A cod with a silver spoon engraved "C. P. R." in its stomach was caught recently at the fish float, Port Alberni, B.C. The spoon probably fell overboard from one of the company's coastal liners.

A trip that formerly took two days over rough trails is now done in 30 minutes by airplanes when fish from Northern Manitoba lakes are transported to rail head for distribution all over Canada and the United States.

One of the largest sailings of the cruise season was recorded recently when the Empress of Australia sailed from New York on a Mediterranean cruise with a list of 400 passengers. Many socially prominent Canadians were on board.

The National Sea Flea Hockey Club's tour of Europe overcame all hitches and sailed recently from Halifax by Canadian Pacific liner Montcalm. They are the Allan Cup holders and will play in London, Paris, Berlin and Prague.

"Would you like to go to the show and then to restaurant for supper?" asked a high school boy of one of the girls at the schoolhouse. "I would be delighted," she answered. "Then go ahead," he replied.

"What should I do when I graduate from school?" asked a local high school girl of her fellow. "Should I take up painting or should I cultivate my garden?" she asked. "No," he replied. "I've heard you sing."

Parley is slow to germinate so it will be well to sow the seeds a day or so in warm water to hasten germination. Mix very thin seed of clover seeds with sand and sow broadcast.

"What should I do when I graduate from school?" asked a local high school girl of her fellow. "Should I take up painting or should I cultivate my garden?" she asked. "No," he replied. "I've heard you sing."

Parley is slow to germinate so it will be well to sow the seeds a day or so in warm water to hasten germination. Mix very thin seed of clover seeds with sand and sow broadcast.

"What should I do when I graduate from school?" asked a local high school girl of her fellow. "Should I take up painting or should I cultivate my garden?" she asked. "No," he replied. "I've heard you sing."

Parley is slow to germinate so it will be well to sow the seeds a day or so in warm water to hasten germination. Mix very thin seed of clover seeds with sand and sow broadcast.

"What should I do when I graduate from school?" asked a local high school girl of her fellow. "Should I take up painting or should I cultivate my garden?" she asked. "No," he replied. "I've heard you sing."



## Health Service

OF THE

## Canadian Medical Association

Edited by

GRANT FLEMING, M.D. — ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

## Pre-Cancerous

Just as long as the specific cause of cancer remains unknown, preventive measures will be limited to the avoidance of those conditions which seem to favor the occurrence of cancer, and to the treatment of other conditions which may precede the development of cancer.

A chronic inflammatory condition appears most commonly as a predisposing cause. It arises out of the long-continued action of an irritant which may be a mechanical, a physical or a chemical agent, or be produced by some bacteria or germs.

Cancers of the mouth and adjacent parts not infrequently appear to result from mechanical irritation. Cancer of the lip occurs much more frequently in men than in women.

One form of irritation of the lip is caused by the hot clay pipe with a broken stem. Inside the mouth, long-continued irritation may arise from broken teeth or poorly-fitted dentures.

Chemical irritants affect the skin chiefly, and so there are skin cancers associated with certain occupations which favor exposure to such irritants. Physical irritants act in the same way. Before the X-rays were understood, a number of the early workers in this field developed cancer as a result of over-exposure. Now that the dangers are known, the necessary precautions are taken and this danger no longer exists.

Questions concerning health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

Live so that when you die, even the undertaker will be sorry.

If prosperity will return, we will ask no questions.

If your foot slips, you may recover your balance. But if your tongue slips, you cannot recall your words.

Two spiders met. "How are you living?" "I'm having hard with a difficult time with all these electric cleaners shooting out of my houses." "Oh," said his friend, "you should be where I am. I've got a lovely, quiet home in the collection box of the Scotch church."

Lies slumbering here one William Lake. He heard the bell but had no brake. Here he sleeps, one Johnny Fonger. He rounded the turn without a hanker.

GRASS SEED FOR SALE. Brome Grass Seed, government field tested and graded. No couch or noxious weeds. Germination 91 percent. Six Cents per lb. WILLIAM DALTON, Fabyan, Alta.

Phone 1813, Wainwright. 26-3c

The Oxford Group, a new religious body, has been formed in Canada. It is devoted to cigarettes, fires increased enormously.

From Red Wing, Minnesota comes the report that an eight-year-old horse sold for \$150.00 while an eight-year-old sedan sold for \$25.00. The old grey mare is still there.

The Oxford Group, a new religious body, has been formed in Canada. It is devoted to cigarettes, fires increased enormously.

Bert Hinkler, noted Australian air speed pilot, met his death in Italy when he crashed into a mountain-side. He had been missing since January 7. He was endeavoring to regain the speed record for the England-Australia flight. No apparent new discovery in air of science has been recorded.

Peter Veregin, titular head of the Douro Valley, has been named to Mexico to seek a possible location for members of his sect. He flew from Winnipeg. A few nude parades in Mexico might be bright.

Premier Bennett wound up three days' discussion on world economic problems with President Roosevelt last Friday. The premier made an appeal for stabilization of world currencies. He also stressed the immediate necessity of raising commodity prices by co-operative effort and "of expanding credit so as to stimulate industrial enterprise, increase employment, and enhance purchasing power."

Edmonton, one of the newest cities of the new world, spoke over the long distance telephone on Saturday to Cairo, one of the oldest cities in the old world, in a direct hook-up when J. D. Baker, deputy minister of the Alberta government system, exchanged greetings with Mr. Tuttle, officer in charge of the Egyptian telephone service at Cairo. It was in the nature of a test hook-up and was entirely successful.

The Edmonton Grads, ladies' world basketball champions, retained their title in a two-game series with Toronto Ladies last Thursday and Saturday. It was a mere work-out for the Grads.

The wheat for the Viking Junior Wheat Club is now in the hands of the agent Alberta Wheat Pool at Wainwright. Members should send the elevator and get their grain as soon as possible.

"What should I do when I graduate from school?" asked a local high school girl of her fellow. "Should I take up painting or should I cultivate my garden?" she asked. "No," he replied. "I've heard you sing."

Parley is slow to germinate so it will be well to sow the seeds a day or so in warm water to hasten germination. Mix very thin seed of clover seeds with sand and sow broadcast.

"What should I do when I graduate from school?" asked a local high school girl of her fellow. "Should I take up painting or should I cultivate my garden?" she asked. "No," he replied. "I've heard you sing."

Parley is slow to germinate so it will be well to sow the seeds a day or so in warm water to hasten germination. Mix very thin seed of clover seeds with sand and sow broadcast.

"What should I do when I graduate from school?" asked a local high school girl of her fellow. "Should I take up painting or should I cultivate my garden?" she asked. "No," he replied. "I've heard you sing."

Parley is slow to germinate so it will be well to sow the seeds a day or so in warm water to hasten germination. Mix very thin seed of clover seeds with sand and sow broadcast.

"What should I do when I graduate from school?" asked a local high school girl of her fellow. "Should I take up painting or should I cultivate my garden?" she asked. "No," he replied. "I've heard you sing."

Parley is slow to germinate so it will be well to sow the seeds a day or so in warm water to hasten germination. Mix very thin seed of clover seeds with sand and sow broadcast.

"What should I do when I graduate from school?" asked a local high school girl of her fellow. "Should I take up painting or should I cultivate my garden?" she asked. "No," he replied. "I've heard you sing."

Parley is slow to germinate so it will be well to sow the seeds a day or so in warm water to hasten germination. Mix very thin seed of clover seeds with sand and sow broadcast.

## Irma Times

Published Every Friday by the Times Publishers, Irma, Alberta.

E. W. CARTER, Local Editor

ADVERTISING RATES

Want Ads, per insertion..... 25c

Stray or Strayed, 3 issues for..... \$1.00

Card of Thanks..... 50c

In Memoriam..... 50c

Local advertising per line..... 5c

Display line across front page..... \$5.00

Display advertising rates on request.

## SCHOOL LANDS LEASES

During the past year and a half many holders of school land sales contracts with the provincial department of lands have voluntarily relinquished their contracts, and have entered into other arrangements, made in anticipation of better conditions than at present exist, have proved and are likely to prove in the immediate future, too onerous for the lessee so in view of depressed state of affairs in order to give some relief to the students, holders of these leases will be given opportunity to obtain cultivation permits, paying to the department of lands a cash rental of four dollars an acre for all portions of the land they do not cultivate. They will also pay a permit fee of \$1.00 and a share of crop grown on the land during 1933. The share of the crop paid in any case will not be greater than one-quarter of the crop, scaling down to one-seventh, upon the lowest yield.

Settlers who make such arrangements with the department and comply with the terms of their permits, will have priority right for a renewal for 1934, and at the expiration of that season the settlers will have the regulation of the department. These leases are for a term of six years, renewable for a further six years, so under these arrangements, a settler may have possession of the land for fourteen years if he complies fully with the requirements.

In the case of land leased from the department, a refund of taxes to the lessee will be made of taxes paid on the cultivated area, up to the amount of the department's share of the crop grown on the land, provided the lessee pays the taxes assessed against the land and furnishes a receipt for the payment. Response to the payment of arrears of taxes in any year on leased land is an obligation entirely upon the lessee.

An amendment to the lands act passed at the recent session of the legislature, gives authority to the minister of lands consolidate sales of school lands, so that any sums paid under an agreement of sale, exclusive of interest, may be used to liquidate the principal monies due under the contract covering land which the owner desires to retain.

## SPONSOR PEA SOUP

Montreal—Dining car, hotel and steamer companies of the Canadian National System sponsor the following recipe for Scandinavian pea soup: Two cups of dried yellow peas, one bay leaf, two pounds of spare-ribs, a pinch of allspice, salt and pepper, stale bread, one egg yolk and cook until tender. Now put in the purees and seasoning and cook slowly until the meat is done; then serve.

When in Edmonton

pay a visit to the

STRAND,

EMPRESS,

DREAMLAND,

PRINCESS

THEATRES

Carefully Selected

Programs

TALKING PICTURES

AT THEIR BEST

Northern Electric

SOUND SYSTEM

Calgary's Popular Priced Hotels

## HOTEL YORK

EVERYTHING NEWEST

RATES from \$1.50 to \$2.50

FREE GARAGE COFFEE SHOP

ALSO OPERATING

## HOTEL ST. REGIS

RATES: \$1.00; BATHS \$1.50

Weekly and Monthly Rates.

NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS OF THE

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LAKEVIEW No 454

A discount of 8 per cent will be allowed off all taxes, current and arrears, paid in cash, on or before June 1st, 1933. Those paying current tax on or before above date save 8 per cent on 1933 levy, while those paying arrears make a saving of over 14 per cent over what it would cost if not paid until July 1st penalty is added.

JAS. A. CRAIG, Secretary-Treasurer,

M. D. of Lakeview No. 454, Viking, Alberta